

# REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

Vol. 49, No. 2—July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966

## GENERAL BULLETIN 711



**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**William W. Scranton,**  
Governor

**Leland H. Bull,**  
Secretary of Agriculture

# COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

## Department of Agriculture

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Leland H. Bull

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Jack R. Grey

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Raymond W. Reisner

### Bureau of Animal Industry

Dr. John C. Shook, Director

### Bureau of Foods and Chemistry

(Vacant)

### Bureau of Markets

Clarence W. Funk, Director

### Bureau of Plant Industry

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### State Soil and Water Conservation Commission

Charles F. Hess, Director

### State Farm Products Show Commission

Horace L. Mann, Farm Show Director

### State Harness Racing Commission

Edward R. Gilkey, Executive Secretary

### District Offices

711 West Main St., Lansdale, Morris S. Huntzinger, Manager

69 Putnam St., Tunkhannock, Allen F. Schmoll, Manager

R. D. 1, Evans City, Charles A. Koester, Manager

R. D. 1, Linden, Merrill S. Brodrick, Manager



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
HARRISBURG

THE SECRETARY

September 30, 1966

The Honorable William W. Scranton  
Governor of Pennsylvania  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Governor Scranton:

The past year has brought significant changes to agriculture in Pennsylvania.

Income of our farmers increased for the second consecutive year with the 1965 total -- \$839,099,000 -- the highest in Pennsylvania history.

In 1964 farm income totaled \$801,646,000; in 1963 it was \$798,226,000.

These gains accrued despite five successive seasons of drought that began in 1962, which seriously affected crop production and created hardships for many farmers.

Also quite evident was the increasing emphasis on marketing in the past year. Our marketing advisory council program was broadened and strengthened to include new commodities, and buyers' guides gave new impetus to the demand for Pennsylvania farm produce.

These attainments are more than signs of progress. They are signposts to help guide Pennsylvania's agriculture toward a brighter, stronger future.

Sincerely yours,

L. H. Eull

# HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1965-66

- A new bureau was created, that of Dog Law Enforcement, to administer the new Pennsylvania Dog Law.
  - *Farm Show attendance soared to a new record at the Golden Anniversary Show, the "Fabulous Fiftieth."*
  - Preliminary plans were begun for a new Agricultural Center at Tunkhannock, to replace scattered district facilities.
- Harness racing, with attendance up 70%, produced \$6,834,085.71 income for the Commonwealth, an increase of 72% over the previous year.
  - *Introduced a certified Quality Apple Program, with an identifying seal, that contributed to a sharp increase in export of Pennsylvania apples.*
  - Established five major divisions in the Bureau of Plant Industry to deal more effectively with complex problems involved in this work.
- Rate of infection of brucellosis and tuberculosis in cattle reached an all-time low.
  - *Market cattle identification program gained wide acceptance, with total of 182,863 animals tagged in first full year of operation.*
  - Two new marketing advisory councils, poultry and nursery stock, were organized; new dairy cattle market news program introduced.

## Administrative Services

**P**reliminary plans and drawings have been developed for a new Agricultural Center in Tunkhannock to serve as the headquarters for our Northeastern District field operations. An office building, laboratory, and automotive maintenance and storage building are planned on a ten-acre site near Tunkhannock. These consolidated facilities will replace our present office, laboratory and automotive buildings located in Tunkhannock and Moosic. Expectations are that the Department will occupy the office and automotive facilities about September 1, 1967, and the laboratory a year later.

Classification and pay surveys were conducted in the Bureaus of Animal and Plant Industry resulting in pay and classification adjustments for a number of employees. These changes represent a significant improvement to the classification and pay structures of these bureaus. In addition, 37 positions were created for the new Bureau of Dog Law Enforcement and the job specifications were revised and expanded to reflect the new role of dog law enforcement.

Twenty-four new positions also were created throughout the Department to provide vital support for various new and expanding agricultural programs. Other personnel activity included 47 position reclassifications, 90 appointments, 78 separations and the processing of 384 performance ratings for meritorious pay increases.

A comprehensive review of the Department's present and potential data processing activities was ini-

tiated. This review, a joint project of the Department and the Office of Administration, will determine the feasibility of a total systems revision and the transfer of activity from manual and punch card systems to a small scale computer.

Library reference pamphlets, booklets and miscellaneous publications were organized and indexed by the library assistant. Catalog cards—by subject and author—are being prepared for each of the 3,000 volumes in the library's collection. Also, in the past year, 71 periodical subscriptions totaling \$864 were processed for the various program areas.

Initial plans and capital budget requests were prepared for various capital improvement projects, including the Farm Show modernization, the construction of a new district office at Summerdale and the renovation of the Agriculture Building to convert the first floor entrance patio and several ground floor storage areas into office space. In addition, working plans and shop drawings were approved for three Department building projects at the Pennsylvania State University. Construction is expected to begin during the next year on the livestock performance testing laboratory, soil and forage testing laboratory, and the egg test facility.

### *Data Processing*

Provisions were made to increase the machine capabilities of our Data Processing Division to meet growing demands from all program areas, particularly the statistical reporting



service. The 407 accounting machine will be built up to greater capacity and our old sorter and collator will be replaced with faster, more versatile models. Two additional key punch machines also will be provided.

Typical of the increased data processing services provided to the various program areas was the new feed facility licensing program instituted by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry. Approximately 5,000 licenses will be issued annually through the data processing unit which will also update information changes and maintain the master license card file.

So that maximum value can be obtained from our data processing equipment and proper charges made for its use, a standardized procedure for requesting data processing services was developed.

Proposal and contract forms were developed for the Department of Agricultural research projects which are financed with harness racing funds. Seventeen contracts, totaling nearly \$75,000, were processed for the quarterly fiscal period April 1 to June 30, 1966. All these projects are scheduled for renewal for the 1966-67 fiscal year and approximately a dozen new projects will be initiated.

### *Service Contracts*

Other activity involved the negotiation and processing of 96 service purchase contracts, 29 requests for approval of fees for professional and specialized services, and 33 special contracts. Total cost of these contracts for the 1965-66 fiscal year was \$1.2 million. Included in the special contract category was a \$30,000 agreement with a private consulting firm to study the Farm Show facili-

ties and operations and develop a long-range program of physical plant and operations improvement.

Assistance was given to the new Bureau of Dog Law Enforcement in the development of the forms and procedures necessary to implement the various construction, inspection, control and payment provisions of the Dog Law of 1965.

The new loading ramp was completed at the rear of the Agriculture Building. This renovation will enable all types of delivery vehicles to service the Department quickly and efficiently, regardless of weather conditions.

### *Procurement Procedures*

Procedures for obtaining procurement and supply services were issued to the program bureaus, commissions and district offices. They contained detailed instructions for initiating procurement, supply and service requests, preparing request forms, making emergency purchases and repairs, and inspecting and accepting the goods and services received.

At the close of this reporting period the Department's automotive fleet had grown to 331 vehicles, including 70 temporary vehicles assigned to summer field employees. Fifty new vehicles were acquired to replace worn out equipment and plans call for 50 additional replacements during the coming year.

Duplicating production increased to over seven million impressions per year. Additional training and experience in half-tones, tints and multicolor offset work has enabled us to provide a wider variety of service to the Department and we hope to increase our production of booklets and pamphlets with the acquisi-

tion of new bindery equipment. An artist-designer and composition typist were added to the staff of the Composition Section which is responsible for design, layout and typing for most of our departmental publications.

*Public Information*

The Public Information office prepared 290 regular news releases for distribution to press, radio and television during the fiscal year. In addition, numerous releases were prepared especially for trade publications.

The three major agricultural shows—The Pennsylvania All-American Dairy Show, the Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition and the Pennsylvania State Farm Show—were covered. This involved advance news before the shows and the operation of a news room during the shows to service press, radio and television.

Coverage of the Farm Show was much more extensive than in previous years since it was the 50th anniversary Show and was accorded wide coverage by all news media.

A total of 1,131 news clippings were received after the show.

These represented stories carried only in member papers of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association. These did not include stories carried in other Pennsylvania newspapers and in out-of-state publications, nor in trade or other specialized publications.

Special projects included:

Preparation of a book of Farm Show Champions from earliest available records to the present time. This was distributed to representatives of all news media.

Assisting with research in connection with publication of an up-to-date history of the Farm Show.

Compiling a summary of laws administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture into book form for wide distribution to law libraries, colleges, county agents and others interested in agriculture.

Five booklets dealing with Department activities were prepared during the year, in addition to two regular publications, the Weekly News Bulletin, and a monthly Market Horizons.

Agricultural speech material was prepared for Department personnel and for the other State officials.

**COMPLEMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT**  
June 30, 1966

	Number Of Employees	Percentage Of Total
Executive and General Administration	63	10.9
Bureau of Animal Industry .....	186	32.2
Bureau of Foods and Chemistry .....	89	15.4
Bureau of Markets .....	76	13.2
Bureau of Plant Industry .....	32	5.6
Soil and Water Conservation Commission	8	1.4
Farm Products Show Commission .....	37	6.4
Bureau of Dog Law Enforcement .....	76	13.2
Harness Racing Commission .....	10	1.7
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>577</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Bureau of Animal Industry

The economical situation in agriculture has caused a drop in livestock production with a resulting decrease in meat and milk production. Part of this has been due to repeated years of drought and part of it because of conditions affecting prices of farm commodities.

The population explosion that is occurring makes it imperative that the remaining livestock be kept healthy and at a high rate of productivity. During the past year our incidence of brucellosis and tuberculosis reached an all-time low. These diseases still exist, however, as evidenced by complete dispersal of several herds due to extensive tuberculosis infection, with lesions demonstrated in a high percentage of the animals. We must move ahead in the eradication of all livestock and poultry diseases, and must avoid the risk of complacency on the part of all concerned, especially livestock producers, veterinarians and legislators.

In an effort to maintain a high rate of production, the Bureau has been assigned an active part in the establishment of a meat evaluation center at the Pennsylvania State University. This is a cooperative project between the Department of Agriculture and Penn State and will attempt—by the testing and evaluating of swine, sheep and cattle from selected blood lines—to improve the quality of meat produced and the efficiency with which it is done.

The Bureau has also been assigned an active role in a newly-established abnormal milk program. This en-

deavor is designed to assist dairy farmers in producing high-quality, wholesome milk which is marketable intrastate and interstate. Here again, the real value is the assistance to dairymen in producing a maximum amount of a quality product as efficiently as possible.

Our hog cholera eradication program has continued to be effective and the number of laboratory-confirmed cases is the lowest it has ever been, and other diseases—such as rabies—continue to occur at very low rates. Pennsylvania is free of sheep scabies and other diseases which for years have plagued the industry. New programs are being planned to eliminate certain poultry diseases, and a salmonella survey is presently being conducted to determine the degree and source of the problem and to recommend procedures to eliminate problems if they exist.

## *Market Cattle Identification*

In its first full year of operation, the market cattle identification program gained increasing cooperation from livestock dealers, slaughter houses and herd owners. In the 12-month period, 182,863 animals were tagged and 111,291 blood samples were tested.

The program was established to identify slaughter cattle over two years of age—except steers—with back tags so that animals can be traced to the herd of origin if tuberculosis and brucellosis tests reveal evidence of disease. The 1965-66 program re-



vealed 1,962 brucellosis suspects of which 196 proved to be reactors.

#### *Tuberculosis Division*

Significant progress was made, for the fourth consecutive year, in the program to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis infection in Pennsylvania cattle.

Of 757,404 cattle tested during the 1965-66 fiscal year, only 348 reactors were discovered. The rate of infection—0.05 per cent—compares to 0.08 per cent with 612 reactors in the 1964-65 fiscal year; 0.12 per cent with 1,063 reactors in 1963-64, and 0.14 per cent with 1,238 reactors in 1962-63.

Almost one-third of the total cattle population of the state is now under the individual accredited herd plan, a phase of the tuberculosis eradication program that is growing in popularity. In the past fiscal year there were 9,738 herds, involving 437,336 head of cattle, in this program.

Tuberculin tests conducted on species other than cattle included: Swine, 54 hogs that had been exposed to infected cattle, no reactors; 118 herds of goats (841 animals), one reactor; buffalo, 21 animals in one herd, no reactors; elk, 14 in one herd, found to be infected and herd destroyed; poultry, 961 chickens in 10 flocks that had been exposed to infected cattle.

Indemnity paid to herd owners for cattle condemned because of tuberculosis totaled \$15,755.77.

Forty-one infected cattle were found as a result of post mortem examination of animals slaughtered under state and federal inspection. All animals were traced to the herd of origin. Twenty-two came from herds then under quarantine; 11

other herds were quarantined and tests conducted; laboratory examinations disclosed that six had diseases other than tuberculosis. Two of the animals came from out-of-state herds and officials in those areas were notified.

Seven cases of tuberculosis in swine were reported from two meat plants under state inspection, but it was not possible to identify the herds of origin. Plans are under way to develop a positive identification plan for hogs.

#### *Brucellosis Division*

During the fiscal year 33,181 herds, comprising 527,340 cattle were blood tested in the brucellosis program. Of this number of cattle tested, 183 non-vaccinated animals reacted to the test and 114 vaccinates over 30 months of age gave positive reactions. These reactors were disclosed in 181 herds. The incidence of bovine brucellosis was 0.06 per cent of the cattle tested and 0.55 per cent of the herds involved.

Blair, Elk, Dauphin, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lehigh and Northampton counties were approved as certified brucellosis-free areas in the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. This makes a total of 23 certified brucellosis-free counties in Pennsylvania. Eighteen counties were recertified as modified certified brucellosis-free areas.

From July 1, 1965, to June 30, 1966, federal indemnities totaling \$8,200 and state indemnities totaling \$10,272.50 were expended in the brucellosis program.

#### *Miscellaneous Diseases Division*

The sixth round of inspections made in the continuing program to

maintain Pennsylvania's status as a sheep scabies-free area revealed only four positive cases . . . only half the number found the previous year.

A total of 7,496 flocks were inspected and 32 were classified as suspected cases by lay inspectors. Subsequent examination by veterinarians showed 28 of the suspected flocks were clean, while mites were found in two of the four flocks that were quarantined and dipped.

Fourteen rabies cases, mostly involving wildlife, were reported in the fiscal year, the same number as a year earlier. Incidence of the disease remained at the lowest level since 1900.

Also reported during the year were 14 cases of swine erysipelas, seven of hog cholera, two of swamp fever, one each of bovine mange and porcine mange, and one of blackleg.

Other activities included: 160 swine garbage-feeding operations licensed and periodically inspected; 101 animals licensed in the stallion registration program; 48 laymen licensed to draw blood samples for the pullorum disease testing program.

Interstate and international movement of animals, except bovines, into and out of Pennsylvania were checked for compliance with current regulations. This involved 409 domestic exports, 4,754 domestic imports, 928 foreign exports and 175 foreign imports.

### ***Meat Hygiene Division***

This division licenses meat handlers, livestock dealers, livestock auction markets, horse slaughtering establishments and rendering plants.

Coding of IBM cards for licensed meat handlers to show type of business, its size and livestock

slaughtered, made it possible to categorize licenses for the first time.

A survey of slaughterers was conducted in connection with the Humane Slaughter Law enacted in 1965 and which this division will enforce, beginning in September 1966.

Activities of the division included:

**Abattoir inspections—7,388**  
(15 defective, none closed).

**Meat market inspections—**  
1,066.

**Animals slaughtered under inspection—525,254 passed,**  
433 condemned.

**Dressed carcasses examined—**  
154,501 passed, 56 condemned.

**Meat and meat products examined—98,628,159 lbs. passed,**  
8,353 lbs. condemned.

**Poultry examined by agents—**  
1,544,722 lbs.

**Livestock auction inspections—3,132.**

**Stocker pigs vaccinated at auctions—27,431.**

**Ante mortem examinations at auctions—1,528,632.**

**Animals quarantined—380**  
(233 passed, 84 condemned, 53 died).

**Licenses issued—2,679 meat handlers, 1,213 livestock dealers, 67 rendering plants, six horse slaughtering establishments.**

### ***Laboratory Diagnostic Services***

During the fiscal year 1,601,246 specimens were examined at the Summerdale Laboratory, including 684,188 specimens from 35 different animal species, and 916,721 poultry specimens from 13 species. In addition, bacteriological examination was made of 337 miscellaneous speci-

mens such as cultures, and feed and water samples.

Among 672,202 specimens tested for brucellosis was blood from four buffalo, four elk and a guanaco, the latter a camel-like South American animal kept in a zoo.

Diagnostic examinations were made of 1,353 animal specimens, including two shrew, a turtle and a

coyote. Regional laboratories examined 2,416 animal specimens.

A total of 1,213,319 poultry specimens were examined at Summerdale and the five regional laboratories. The 1965 pullorum-typhoid testing of 1,140,540 specimens revealed 0.0018 per cent reactors, identical with results of the 1964 testing program.

## Bureau of Dog Law Enforcement

Since the beginning of 1966 a radical change has been taking place in the field of dog law enforcement in Pennsylvania.

A new dog law, enacted by the Legislature late last year, was signed by Governor William W. Scranton on December 22, 1965. It became effective January 15, 1966, giving Pennsylvania an ultra-modern approach to the problem of dog control and placing new enforcement responsibilities on the Commonwealth's Department of Agriculture.

Until that time, the dog law had been administered by a Bureau of Animal Industry division that operated with a central staff of three persons and a field force of 35 enforcement officers. In order to implement the new law effectively and efficiently, the Department proposed removing the dog law division from the Bureau of Animal Industry and establishing it as a separate bureau with a director reporting to the Secretary of Agriculture.

When the proposal was approved, steps were taken immediately to cre-

ate the new Bureau of Dog Law Enforcement with T. Luke Toomey as the first director. Plans also were made for a field force of 63 enforcement officers with units operating in each of the Department's seven districts throughout the state.

### *District Supervision*

Each district will have a dog law enforcement supervisor who is responsible to the district manager, a clerk-stenographer, and from five to thirteen enforcement officers depending on the area to be served. In those areas not under a district manager, the enforcement supervisor is responsible to the director of Dog Law Enforcement.

A central staff also will function under the bureau director. This staff is responsible for (1) developing policy, rules and regulations, and procedures relating to the overall enforcement program; for (2) monitoring program implementation by district managers and enforcement supervisors; for (3) carrying out spe-

cial inspections and investigations, and for (4) developing training programs.

Because of the more responsible nature of enforcement work required under the new law, job specifications for these positions were rewritten with added emphasis on educational background and experience. In addition, a training program was begun to acquaint officers with details of the new law and plans for enforcing it.

Preparations also were made for a more comprehensive training program that will require all Dog Law Enforcement personnel to successfully complete both formal classroom study and field practice.

Another change involves payment of grants and subsidies in accordance with provisions of Act 437, Pennsylvania Dog Law of 1965. These include:

1. The Department of Agriculture will pay qualified agencies—at the rate of two dollars per dog—for the humane disposition of stray, unlicensed dogs apprehended by an enforcement officer while the animals are running at large.
2. The Department of Agriculture will subsidize construction of new shelters or expansion of existing shelters for legally constituted law enforcement agencies. Payment will be made at the completion of construction, and upon approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, at the rate of one dollar for each two dollars invested by the agency. The maximum amount to be paid by the Department to any

agency is limited to \$15,000 with a minimum of \$1,000 subject to approval of the Secretary.

The new law broadens the protection afforded dogs and dog owners, particularly against the risk of theft. It also prohibits owners from allowing dogs to roam at large at any time.

At the same time, it requires inspection and approval of kennels by agents of the Department of Agriculture, with provisions for close scrutiny of kennel operations at all times.

Fees for kennel licenses have been increased, according to classification, but license fees for individual dogs are unchanged.

### *Activities Reported*

During the fiscal year agents investigated 470 damage claims. Indemnity payments resulting from these claims totaled \$31,555.60.

Agents disposed of 2,234 dogs during the year, while special officers disposed of 15,825 stray dogs.

There were 2,414 prosecutions filed during the year. A total of 778,552 individual dog licenses and 2,895 kennel licenses were issued. Revenue totaled \$1,052,875.65

### *Domestic Mink Act*

The Bureau also administers the domestic mink act and issues permits as provided by the law.

During the fiscal year that ended June 30 a total of 221 mink propagating permits were issued, resulting in revenue totaling \$5,525.



# Bureau of Foods and Chemistry

The consumer in Pennsylvania is protected by the Bureau's field staff consisting of food agents, milk sanitarians, and feed and fertilizer inspectors. The field staff of each division makes certain that the products within its jurisdiction are acceptable and that they meet requirements outlined in existing laws and regulations. This applies to all foods including beverages, milk and other dairy products, and to the "raw agricultural materials"—such as feed, fertilizer, liming materials and pesticides—which are used on the farm to produce meat, milk, eggs, vegetables and grains. The field staff is supported by a modern laboratory in Harrisburg and by contract food and milk laboratories throughout Pennsylvania.

## *Division of Food Control*

Agents assigned to this Division made 25,750 inspections of establishments where food for human consumption is either manufactured, warehoused or sold. During these inspections 6,100 official samples were obtained and submitted to the Bureau laboratory in Harrisburg and to laboratories in Erie, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia, where they were evaluated for compliance with standards of composition, freedom from adulteration and for proper labeling.

Most of the samples conformed to prescribed standards. Non-compliance resulted in resampling, warning letters and in legal actions. During the year more than 400 prosecutions

were entered by food agents. The majority of these prosecutions resulted from the examination of samples.

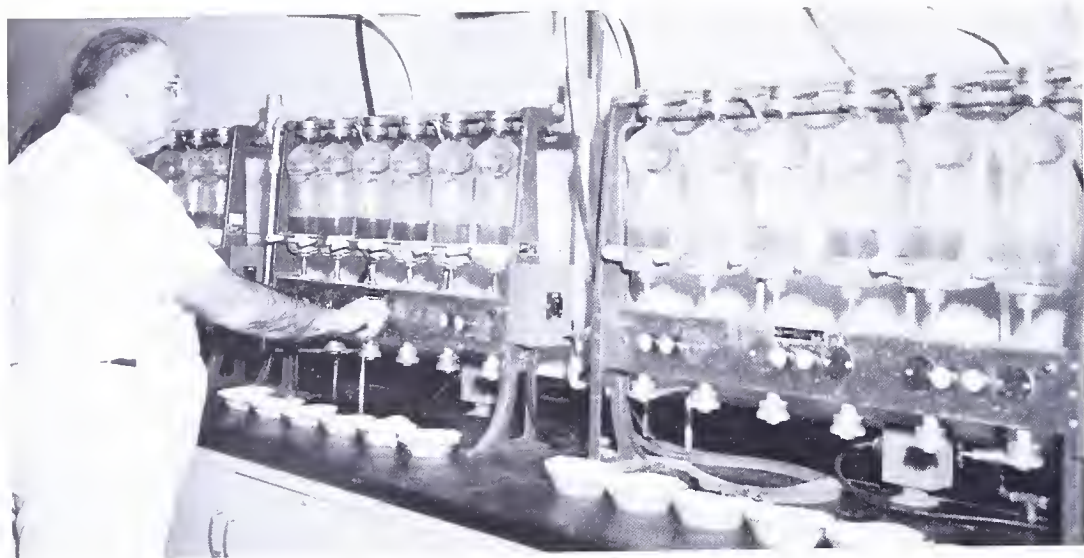
In compliance with provisions of the various food laws, the Bureau issued these licenses—4,445 bakery, 2,830 ice cream, 995 beverage, and 332 cold storage warehouse. During the period the retail and wholesale oleomargarine license was discontinued by legislation. Effective July 1, 1966, all egg breaking operations are being transferred to the Bureau of Markets, which will then have jurisdiction over shell eggs and certified liquid eggs.

## *Division of Milk Sanitation*

This Division is basically responsible for supervising the production and processing of milk and milk products, working primarily with the dairy farms and the dairy plants of the state.

A total of 1,782 milk plant inspections, 6,883 routine farm inspections, and 2,460 miscellaneous calls were made by the Division's sanitarians. In addition, 134 final surveys and 42 spot checks were made in a cooperative program with the U. S. Public Health Service.

Fifty-eight approved inspector's examinations were corrected, 690 routine high temperature, short time tests were completed, 27 new short times were installed, and 134 spot checks were made. The laboratory personnel conducted 331 inspections, 39 conferences and 35 supervisory calls.



### *Division of Feed and Fertilizer*

As a result of this program, 4,300 samples of animal feed were collected and analyzed to make certain they complied with declared guarantees for protein, fat and fiber. Also, 1,550 fertilizer samples were checked for plant nutrient content, and 190 samples of liming materials and other miscellaneous samples were analyzed.

Results of these analyses are contained in the bulletin published annually by this Division. More than 2,300 copies were distributed to manufacturers of these products, and to county agents, vocational agriculture teachers and other parties.

The feed and fertilizer inspectors, as a part of their regular duties, also inspected the feed mills in their areas according to guidelines set up by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration. In some instances this was a co-operative effort with FDA inspectors.

### *Laboratory Section*

The laboratory is a vital part of the Bureau. The Harrisburg laboratory analyzed all samples ob-

tained by the seven assigned feed and fertilizer inspectors and those samples obtained by food agents located within a radius of 50 miles of Harrisburg.

The laboratory staff consists of ten chemists, four technical assistants, and a bacteriologist.

During the year much work was done on raw agricultural products for pesticide residues. Nearly 700 samples of dairy products, produce, meats and feeds were analyzed for residues.

### *Major Accomplishments*

Enforcement of Pennsylvania's new Frozen Food Code began on July 1, 1965. The previous year was devoted to educational efforts aimed at developing industry understanding and compliance. This food code covers the manufacture, storage, transportation and the retailing of frozen foods.

The Bureau served as host for the annual meeting of the Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States. The Bureau director had the honor of serving as president of the organization.

## Bureau of Markets

**G**radings, inspection and certification activities were increased substantially in the fiscal year. This was anticipated as marketing efforts in general were stepped up to match the greater needs for services by producers, processors and distributors.

This past fiscal term was the third successive year for improvement and growth in programs to strengthen the marketing structure for products grown or processed in Pennsylvania.

Highlights of efforts expended in the year ending June 30, 1966, are as follows:

1. A new program of marketing and consumer services was instituted with funds appropriated through the Pennsylvania Fair Fund.

This new program includes:

- a. Arrangements for the production of a motion picture on the progress of the milk industry.
- b. Development of a series of mobile and other displays and exhibits for use at fairs, and at general farm and Agribusiness meetings.
- c. Creation and production of promotional literature.
- d. Advertisements in trade publications.
- e. Publicity in general media.
- f. Meetings with farm, school lunch, institutional purchasing managers and other groups to clarify and establish new or improved marketing practices.

2. Transfer of the 'Eggs Unfit for Human Consumption' program to the Bureau of Markets; the subse-

quent drafting of new rules and regulations for this program, issuance of licenses to those operating in the program, and enforcement of the law applicable to this program.

3. New all-time high records were established in:

- a. Inspection of fruits and vegetables for processing—373,258 tons. (This includes new records for inspection of apples, grapes and mushrooms.)
- b. Apples exported—398,869 boxes.
- c. Apples certified under a seal of quality—25,623 boxes. (first year of this program)
- d. Liquid and frozen egg products certified in state plants—3,624,984 pounds. (first full year of this program)
- e. Hatching eggs exported—715,678 dozens.
- f. Turkey hatching eggs exported—3833 dozens. (first year of this program)
- g. Turkey poults exported—2850. (first year of this program)
- h. Livestock graded (head)—45,392.
- i. Headage reported in livestock market news—632,638.
- j. Pennsylvania Fair Funds disbursed—\$774,000.
- k. Federal-State poultry graded—89,709,264 pounds.

4. Lower figures for prosecutions indicate better compliance with laws



pertaining to eggs, fruits and vegetables, but also indicate less income to the State.

5. Two new marketing advisory councils were formed—Nursery and Poultry—and action was instituted to form another council—Potatoes.

6. Initiated a new dairy cattle market news program and improved other livestock reporting programs.

7. Stepped-up marketing activities were achieved through:

a. **Production and distribution of 'Buyers' Guides,' 'Market Horizons,' 'Fruit Fax' and other informational bulletins, plus publicity to all trade and public media.**

b. **Numerous meetings with buyers for public and private institutions, school lunch programs, military services, and foreign consul offices.**

c. **Support of other programs developed in conjunction with or for marketing advisory councils.**

8. Operated for the first full fiscal year under a new, formal agreement between the Department and the Fruit and Vegetable Association of Pennsylvania, Inc. Under terms of this agreement, growers and processors paid \$140,914 for grading and inspection services. This is a new high figure for these services.

9. Under the Federal-State agreement for poultry and eggs, new high records were set in poultry plants, both in pounds of poultry handled (293,718,351) and pounds officially graded (89,709,264). This compares with 244,770,891 pounds handled and 77,659,420 pounds officially graded the previous year. A total of 5,903,087 pounds of poultry was

exported, with an additional 3,044,550 pounds of consumer-labeled chicken parts shipped to Puerto Rico.

10. New rules and regulations were drafted, approved and put into effect for (1) the disbursement of the Pennsylvania Fair Fund; (2) the enforcement of the 'Eggs Unfit for Human Consumption' Law, and (3) in the Federal-State program, new regulations were adopted for the pasteurization of eggs.

11. Issued the first premium guidebook used by fairs and established new forms and procedures in Fair Fund program.

12. Reviewed financial reports of farm cooperative associations, notified these organizations of an amendment in the laws and updated system for filing cooperative reports. This included issuance of an annual status report of farm cooperatives in the State.

13. Hosted the annual convention of the National Association of Marketing Officials in Harrisburg and Philadelphia, at which the director of the bureau was elected Northeastern Region and National secretary-treasurer.

14. Received a Superior Service Award from the United States Department of Agriculture and became only the third State agency, the first in Pennsylvania, to receive this award. (Lamb Pool-Lamb-B-Q Program)

In the accompanying Table No. I, a four-year comparison will reveal initiation of some of the new programs by the Bureau of Markets; the growth of other programs, and the decline in some regulatory figures which indicate better compliance with laws.



TABLE I—Bureau Activities for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1966

FAIR FUND SECTION	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
*Number of fairs .....	84	88	95	107
**Disbursements .....	\$55,000	\$440,600	\$539,218	\$774,202
*Attendance (estimated) .....	4,400,000	4,600,481	4,562,345	4,662,228

\*Does not include 4-H or FFA events, or Dairy, Livestock and Farm Shows.

\*\*Includes 4-H, FFA, Dairy Show and Livestock Show.

#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DIVISION

Shipping point inspection for processing (tons) .....	317,204	291,000	307,000	373,258
Carlot inspection, fresh markets ..	1,375	1,080	1,345	1,527
Carlot inspection, institutions ...	(no record)	(no record)	57	66
F and V inspection stickers issued ..	(no record)	62,663	77,624	83,360
Produce dealers licenses issued ..	248	236	228	217
Apples in CAS (boxes) .....	0	0	361,898	298,907
Certified apples (boxes) .....	0	0	0	25,623
Apples exported (boxes) .....	120,960	182,400	246,400	398,869
**F and V marking law prosecution	82	101	79	48
***Compulsory marking law inspection (lots) .....	12,576	11,301	7,525	9,688
Grower-processor fees to Inspection Association .....	\$126,920	\$103,720	\$120,326	\$140,915

\*\*Education program appears to be working; better compliance with laws.

\*\*\*Use of inspectors in certification work limited in enforcement.

#### LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DIVISION

Auctions in market news reports ..	9	13	14	15
Headage in market news reports ..	370,917	568,778	577,079	632,638
Livestock headage graded .....	34,946	42,326	40,412	45,392
*Lambs sold through pools .....	18,482	26,262	25,245	23,281
Total lambs graded (incl. pools)	22,196	31,354	28,250	28,560
Grower returns (from pools only)	\$310,262	\$498,978	\$505,225	\$501,485

\*Some growers in pools are now big enough to sell direct to buyers; lambs buyer graded.

#### POULTRY AND EGG DIVISION

Shell egg plants certified .....	42	50	56	55
Liquid and frozen egg plants certified .....	0	0	1	5
Shell eggs certified (dozens) ....	31,267,350	34,646,450	35,780,910	36,100,000
Liquid and frozen eggs certified lbs. ....	0	0	407,000	3,624,984
Certified baby chicks exported ...	3,793,773	4,050,805	4,629,995	4,405,432
Certified hatching eggs exported (dozs.) .....	547,530	561,009	679,855	715,678
Certified turkey poults exported ..	0	0	0	2,850
Certified turkey hatching eggs exported (dozs.) .....	0	0	0	3,833
Air sanitation tests (hatchery and plants) .....	0	41	60	62
Regulatory egg inspections .....	20,819	21,167	20,595	19,464
Contract inspections (mainly state institutions) .....	941	1,575	2,277	2,522
Eggs in contract inspection (cases)	16,856	26,643	70,099	80,948
Egg graders licensed .....	137	153	151	153
*Flock selection agents licensed ..	55	77	77	67
Bacteria count tests on liquid-frozen eggs .....	0	0	0	131
**Prosecutions, egg law violations ..	160	150	101	98

\*Fewer hatcheries; fewer inspections required.

\*\*Educational program appears to be working; better compliance with laws.

In instituting new programs, expanding others, and improving all existing programs, the Bureau of Markets expended about \$37,500 more in the past fiscal year than in the previous year. Most of this was for increased salaries and new personnel to provide the needed new services. (Table II)

At the same time, income to the State from fees, grading and inspection services, and the sale of eggs

and legbands increased by \$8302 while income from fines decreased by \$1226. (Table III)

Pennsylvania's progress in strengthening its marketing structure for products grown on the farm also is evident in the Federal-State report on gross income received by producers. (Table IV)

TABLE II—Expenses

	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966
General operations .....	\$444,864	\$451,058	\$489,514
Matched funds program .....	25,000	35,000	35,000
Total .....	\$469,864 (a)	\$486,058 (a)	\$524,514 (a)

(a) Totals are from reports as of June 30 each year, including encumbrances. (Ultimately, some encumbrances were not actually expenses.)

TABLE III—Income

	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	+ or -
<b>FEES</b>				
Leg bands and hatchery fees .....	\$18,899.89	*\$16,763.50	\$14,744.87	-\$2,018.63
Shell egg certification .....	14,451.00	* 14,391.25	15,795.00	+\$1,403.75
Contract egg inspections .....	0	2,175.00	3,193.00	+ 1,018.00
Liquid-frozen egg certification .....	0	0	985.00	+ 985.00
F and V inspection .....	3,929.46	5,361.94	9,332.21	+ 3,970.27
Produce dealers licenses .....	1,180.00	1,140.00	1,085.00	- 55.00
Livestock grading .....	2,927.38	3,101.47	4,057.71	+ 956.24
<b>FINES</b>				
Fresh eggs law .....	3,125.00	1,805.00	2,304.00	+ 499.00
Marking law .....	4,375.00	3,250.00	1,525.00	- 1,725.00
Sale of eggs .....	14,113.04	16,120.66	18,163.81	+ 2,043.15
Total .....	\$63,000.77	\$64,108.82	\$71,185.60	+\$7,076.78

\*Figures corrected from last year's report.

TABLE IV—Gross Receipts to Pennsylvania Producers

	1963	1964	1965
Livestock and livestock products (Includes milk and milk products and poultry and poultry products)	\$576,494,000	\$572,823,000	\$590,681,000
All crops .....	202,112,000	209,759,000	226,400,000*
Total livestock and crops	\$778,606,000	\$782,582,000	\$817,081,000
Government payments	19,620,000	19,064,000	22,018,000
Total .....	\$798,226,000	\$801,646,000	\$839,099,000*

\*Figures with an asterisk are highest in history for Pennsylvania.

# Bureau of Plant Industry

The Bureau of Plant Industry, in order to deal more effectively with the many different facets of its work, has established five major divisions within its organizational structure. They are:

1. **Taxonomy and apiary inspection.**
2. **Nursery inspection.**
3. **Cooperative federal-state survey and control programs.**
4. **Seed program, including both regulatory and certification activities.**
5. **Plant pathology.**

Activities reported by these divisions for the fiscal year were:

## *Taxonomy and Apiary Inspection*

Insect identification, an important function of this division, is made possible through the extensive collection maintained here. During the year 1,214 specimens, including 39 new species and seven new genera, were identified and added to the collection.

One specimen was presented to the U. S. National Museum when it was learned that the museum's collection did not include that insect.

The apiary inspection program provides for biennial examination of bee colonies, with inspection in about half the counties each year. In 1965, a total of 45,495 colonies at 5,962 apiaries in 34 counties were inspected. Of these, 778 colonies at 283 apiaries were found to be infected with American Foul Brood. All infected colonies, approximately 1.6 per cent of those inspected, were

destroyed in accordance with provisions of the Pennsylvania Apiary Act.

## *Nursery Inspection*

During the fiscal year, 2,163 nurseries containing 17,138 acres, and 650 dealers were inspected and certified. In addition, the division reported 900 certified non-resident nurseries doing business within the Commonwealth.

Inspectors report the emphasis placed on control of soil inhabiting insects in the past several years is beginning to show beneficial results to plants.

A manual, "Common Insects of Ornamentals," was prepared and published.

## *Cooperative Federal-State Programs*

*Oak Wilt*—A total of 232.5 hours of flying time were used in the annual aerial survey made from mid-June to mid-September 1965. Little change was observed in the disease-affected area that involves 14 south-central and western counties. No evidence of the disease was found in northern areas or in counties east of the Susquehanna River.

Treatment, identical with methods used in the past, consisted of cutting diseased trees and those of similar species within a 50-foot radius, then applying a herbicide to the stumps. A total of 2,830 trees were cut after the survey revealed 531 diseased trees in 271 areas. In addition, 282 specimens from suspected trees were cultured in the Plant Pathology laboratory.

An evaluation program conducted in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service continues to show a relatively high rate of efficiency for the Pennsylvania control methods compared to those employed in many other states.

*Gypsy Moth*—During the 1965 summer detection season 12,000 traps were concentrated in a 10-county area and an additional 2,000 traps were placed at selected sites throughout the state.

Gypsy moths were found at 16 sites in six counties—Bucks, Northampton, Monroe, Pike, Luzerne and Wayne. Egg clusters were located at five of the sites and a serious infestation was reported at another site.

In the spring of 1966, in a cooperative program with U. S. Department of Agriculture, 25,000 acres in the 16 affected sites were sprayed from the air with the insecticide Sevin. Along with chemical control, a biological control program was continued with the distribution of 1,192,000 *Ooencyrtus* and 167 *Calasoma* beetles.

The problem is becoming increasingly difficult and the risk of reinfestation is greater because of the lack of successful control programs in states to the east and north of Pennsylvania.

*European Chafer*—Results of the 1965 summer trapping season indicated further spread of the infestation in Erie County. The principal points of infestation were along the tracks of the New York Central and the Norfolk and Western railroads; in the city of Erie; in the boroughs of Lake City and Wesleyville, and in the townships of Millcreek, Lawrence Park and North East.

These areas were treated, in cooperation with USDA, in the late fall of 1965 and the spring of 1966. Dieldrin was applied by helicopter to open areas and tracts along railroads, and by power blower and hand applicators to lawns in residential areas. Gardens were treated with Chlordane.

Nurseries in the known infested areas have had residual soil treatment, and a State quarantine is in effect to prevent movement of untreated soil and nursery stock into non-infested localities.

*Cereal Leaf Beetle*—This insect, a pest of grasses and cereal crops, has been spreading rapidly in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio for the past several years and is now infesting several Ohio counties adjacent to the Pennsylvania border. Surveys conducted in 1965 and 1966 in conjunction with USDA have revealed no evidence of this insect in Pennsylvania.

*Black Stem Rust*—A total of 13,264 common barberry bushes, a host plant for black stem rust of grains, were removed from 17 counties during the year. Thirteen counties were rechecked to be sure they were free of the rust spreading plants.

This program is conducted annually with USDA supplying equipment and supervisory personnel, and the state and participating counties sharing the cost of labor.

*Khapra Beetle*—Shipments of cocoa beans to two chocolate plants in Pennsylvania were fumigated after Khapra beetles were discovered in the hold of the ship in which the beans had been transported. The work was supervised by Bureau nursery inspectors and federal plant pest control employees.



Seed Program

This division identified 125 plants and seeds that were submitted to it during the fiscal year and surveyed two pastures for poisonous plants.

The laboratory received 4,594 samples for testing and reported 251 violations. These involved 90 mixtures, 129 samples of field seed, 26 of vegetable seed, and six of flower seed. The following tests were made:

Purity analysis .....	1,104
Noxious weed examinations .....	2,083
Germination tests .....	5,237
Test weights .....	288
Sand tests (greenhouse) ...	43
Bio-assay (treatment) .....	539
Other tests .....	40

A total of 8,641 acres were inspected in the certified seed program. Included were:

Small grains .....	6,633 acres
Hybrid corn .....	797 acres
Forage .....	452 acres
Soybeans .....	83 acres
Potatoes .....	303 acres
Tomatoes .....	280 acres
Turfgrass Sod .....	93 acres
Tobacco .....	4,156 plants
Celery .....	65 plants

Inspection of turfgrass sod is part of a new program to certify this on the basis of varietal purity, and freedom from insects at the time of certification. The 93 acres were entered by five growers.

During the year, a booklet, "Poisonous Plants of Pennsylvania," was rewritten and published.

Plant Pathology

Numerous cultures were made from tree and shrub samples submitted by nursery inspectors. Cultures also were made from 282

specimens in connection with the oak wilt survey, and from 2,511 cuttings from 46 greenhouses to check for geranium blight. About 12 per cent were infected.

A total of 112 truck or trailer loads of vegetable plants from out-of-state sources, involving 340 separate lots, were inspected. Traces of root knot nematode were found in four lots.

Ten fields of barley, planted with hot-water treated seed produced by the Pennsylvania Foundation Seed Cooperative, were inspected for evidence of smut. Twenty counts were made in each field and no smut was found.

Fifty-one potato fields planted with certified seed were inspected for virus diseases. Twenty-six fields planted with Pennsylvania Certified Seed had an average of 0.37 per cent virus. Twenty-five fields planted with out-of-state seed had an average of 0.27 per cent. The virus allowance for certified seed is 2.0 per cent.

Rose and fruit nurseries were visited during the growing season to check for foliage and virus diseases, and again at digging time to check for root diseases and nematodes.

Test plantings were made with 2,400 kernels of corn from mosaic-infested stalks to determine if the disease is seed borne. The tests, made in conjunction with a Pennsylvania State University study, showed negative results.

Alfalfa Weevil Parasites

Distribution of alfalfa weevil parasites, begun in the spring of 1965, was continued in 1966. The parasites, minute wasps that prey on alfalfa weevil, have been released in Lancaster, Dauphin, Cumberland, York, Adams and Franklin counties.



## State Farm Show

The 50th Farm Show—the Golden Anniversary Show saluting 50 years of “Progress in Pennsylvania Agriculture”—attracted a record breaking throng of 700,000 for the five-day exposition held January 10-14, 1966.

It topped by 90,000 the 1965 attendance and shattered the previous record of 690,000 that had been set in 1963.

The “Fabulous Fiftieth” set other records, too.

The champion 4-H baby beef, owned by eleven-year-old Billy Davis, of Schellsburg, RD 1, Bedford County, brought a record price of \$5.31 a pound. That was one cent more than the previous high. The grand champion lamb carcass, a Cheviot exhibited by Erdenheim Farms Co., of Lafayette Hill, Montgomery County, brought \$4.60 a pound, more than doubling the pre-

vious high of \$2.00 in 1961. It weighed 64 pounds. The reserve champion, exhibited by Eddie Newton, New Albany, Bradford County, brought \$2.10 a pound.

Prices paid for bred gilts averaged \$174.50 a head, approximately 70 per cent higher than the 1965 average of \$102.96.

A total of \$64,622.25 was offered in premiums, a new high. The Show had 10,804 entries from 3,723 exhibitors; 6,746 individual premiums were paid, totaling \$51,530.20.

Featuring the Golden Anniversary observance was the publication of a new history of the event, “The First Fifty Years of the Pennsylvania Farm Show.” The 64-page book was compiled by Donald M. Cresswell, retired Director of Information in the Department of Agriculture. Copies may still be purchased from the Farm Show Office.

### Other Activities

The second Pennsylvania All-American Dairy Show, held September 13-17, 1965, drew a record 2,441 entries from 16 states and two Canadian provinces. Entries included 557 animals in the Junior Dairy Show, 1,637 in the All-American Show, and 543 in the State Black and White Show.

The ninth Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition, held November 8-13, 1965, attracted entries from 21 states, three more than in the previous year. A total of 3,268 animals competed in the various categories, with more than half the entries from Pennsylvania.

Fifty-two events were held in the

Farm Show complex during the fiscal year, an increase of 14 from the previous 12 months.

Increased use of the facilities, now averaging one event a week, prompted the State Farm Products Show Commission to initiate a study of the situation to determine the most practical way to deal with this growing demand.

A report, with recommendations for a long range improvement program, was submitted early in 1966 by EBS Management Consultants, Inc., of New York, who made the study. Included in the recommendations was a proposal for gradual replacement, over a period of years, of existing facilities—except the large arena—with new buildings.

## Harness Racing Commission

The popularity of harness racing continued to grow in Pennsylvania in 1965 as indicated by new records for attendance, wagering and income.

A new track—at Pocono Downs in the Wilkes-Barre, Scranton area—was opened and additional racing days were granted the four licensed associations, resulting in a total of 236 days of harness racing in Pennsylvania in 1965.

The new track and added racing days contributed immeasurably to the gains scored in 1965. Attendance totaled 2,100,444, up 70 per cent from the previous year, and wagering totaled \$117,728,311, almost double the 1964 figure.

Income received by the Commonwealth from this source totaled

\$6,834,085.71, an increase of \$2,866,420.78 over the sum received in 1964.

In the three years of harness racing in Pennsylvania, the Commonwealth has derived income totaling \$14,305,688.27 from this sport.

Continued close supervision of all track activities by personnel of the State Harness Racing Commission kept Pennsylvania's new sport at a high level.

As part of the continuing program to maintain this high level, the Commission introduced breathalyzer testing for drivers in 1965. The purpose was to detect any driver whose racing ability might have been impaired by alcoholic drink. In 10,789 such tests, only one driver showed a positive reaction. He was restricted from racing for ten days.





## Soil and Water Conservation

The State Soil and Water Conservation Commission has made significant progress in developing an adequate conservation program during the 1965-66 fiscal year. Working through its local counterpart, County Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies, the Commission has been involved in a wide variety of activities.

The number of local Soil and

Water Conservation Districts was increased by two. Blair County was declared a district in January 1966, while Cameron County, by resolution of the County Commissioners, was added to the list of districts in June 1966. Currently 64 local districts have been established with only Delaware, Forest and Philadelphia counties still not established.

Conservation accomplishments in Pennsylvania during 1965 were:

Farm ponds .....	469
Strip cropping .....	21,007 acres
Tile drainage .....	1,970,246 linear feet
Open drains .....	204,191 linear feet
Tree planting .....	7,503 acres
Diversion terraces .....	829,514 linear feet
Grassland improvement .....	39,036 acres
Grass waterways .....	2,371 acres
Farm plans (cumulative) .....	27,891 plans
Farm plans (1965) .....	3,276 plans
District cooperators (cumulative) .....	35,168 cooperators
District cooperators (1965) .....	3,652 cooperators
Farms services .....	18,733 farms
Farms carrying out one or more conservation practices .....	10,699 farms



The State Soil and Water Conservation Commission is cooperating with the Pennsylvania State University and the Soil Conservation Service in making soil surveys in various counties. Findings of these surveys are published as the work for each county is completed. These surveys are of particular value to farmers, builders, architects, industries and planning commissions. At the present time, surveys of 13 counties have been completed and published. Work plans have been developed for an additional 51 counties, leaving only three counties which have not been surveyed or planned. A total of 1,538,000 acres were soil surveyed in 1965.

A part of the conservation program is performed under Federal Public Law 566, frequently referred to as PL 566, the Small Watershed Act. This provides for conservation practices—including water holding structures—on watershed areas of less than 250,000 acres. Accomplishments are as follows:

<b>Active applications .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Field examinations</b>	
<b>completed .....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Preliminary investigations</b>	
<b>completed .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Watershed projects</b>	
<b>authorized for planning .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Watershed plans approved</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Watershed projects</b>	
<b>approved for construction</b>	<b>16</b>

The State Soil and Water Conservation Commission was designated by Governor Scranton as the agency to develop a state program for Section 203 of the Appalachian Act. This is the section of the act dealing with land stabilization and erosion control. Pennsylvania's program was developed and approved late in 1965. Sixteen counties participated

in the 1965-66 program. Of \$832,000 in Appalachian Act funds which were allocated to Pennsylvania, \$809,991 had been contracted by June 30, 1966. These funds were used to provide federal cost-sharing assistance to farmers in putting conservation practices on the land. It is anticipated that there will be an attendant improvement in economic conditions in the areas which have participated in this program.

A state wide inventory of private recreational resources was completed as the result of a cooperative effort of the Commission staff, the local soil and water conservation district directors and other state and federal agencies. This inventory is a necessary step in providing the opportunity for Pennsylvania to participate in future programs developed under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

The Commission has received and approved 13 long range comprehensive work plans for Soil and Water Conservation Districts; there are now 30 counties in Pennsylvania in which such long range plans have been completed.

Other activities in which the Commission has participated include: Developing guide lines for utilization of abandoned quarry sites; development of watershed management recommendations for PL 566 projects; providing for the establishment of a northeastern federal hydrology laboratory at the Pennsylvania State University.

As the public becomes increasingly conservation conscious and concerned, the State Soil and Water Commission must continue to play an expanding role in the conservation of the State's soil and water resources.

## Crop Reporting Service

The Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service is the agricultural statistical agency serving both the State and the U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Its function is to collect, process and interpret facts and figures from the farm front into official estimates. A corps of about 25,000 farmers and allied agricultural industries serve as volunteer reporters from all areas of the State in providing the basic data from which official estimates are determined.

About 800 different statistical reports are prepared annually. From these reports, a regular series of county estimates dating back to 1902 are issued in an annual bulletin. They include acreages, yields, production and value of all the principal crops; numbers and value of livestock and poultry on farms, and livestock production and its value. In addition, data are collected for prices received by farmers for their products sold and prices paid by farmers for items used in the production of crops and livestock. Twelve thousand copies of the annual bulletin containing 104 pages of farm facts for 1965 were distributed.

Approximately 325 separate releases regarding farm production are issued annually, and 900,000 copies are distributed to farmers and allied agricultural interests as well as the general public.

One of the most popular reports is the "Weekly Crop and Weather Roundup" issued each Monday, April through October, with 2,500 copies distributed weekly.

Monthly statistical reports issued

consist of: Farm Report, Dairy, Egg Production, Fruit, Potatoes, Tobacco, Prices, Chicks Hatched, and Meat Animals Slaughtered. A total of 15,000 releases are issued for these reports monthly.

Seasonal reports consist of two major livestock surveys covering about 13,000 livestock and poultry farms. Facts and figures resulting from these surveys are released and distributed semi-annually. Distribution involves about 18,000 copies of each report.

Three major acreage surveys are conducted in March, June and November which provide data to determine the acreages of major crops produced. Approximately 15,000 farms are represented in the sample. Resulting estimates are released in a distribution of approximately 20,000 copies. Additional seasonal surveys conducted include maple products, honey bees, turkeys, seed crops, mushrooms and cut flowers.

State projects recently conducted consisted of a survey of the commercial egg production, management practices and marketing outlets. The results of this survey were published in bulletin form and 7,500 copies distributed to the poultry industries. A special study for potatoes was completed and the results published in a bulletin with 3,500 copies distributed.

Current State projects underway and to be completed by June 30, 1967, include a survey of the beef cattle feeding industry, and turf-grass, equine, and fruit tree and grapevine surveys.

# EXPENDITURES OF VARIOUS PROGRAMS

July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966

Administration .....	\$ 384,623.21	
Capital Improvements .....	4,920.36	
Total .....	\$ 389,543.57	6.3%
Bureau of Animal Industry .....	\$1,895,528.78	
Animal Indemnities .....	50,200.00	
Total .....	\$1,945,728.78	31.5%
Bureau of Foods and Chemistry .....	\$ 570,262.07	
Feed and Fertilizer* .....	168,439.74	
Total .....	\$ 738,701.81	11.9%
Bureau of Markets .....	\$ 524,514.74	
Federal-State Marketing Programs .....	71,825.21	
Payment to Fairs .....	774,202.24	
Pennsylvania Fair Fund Administration .....	12,444.34	
Marketing and Consumer Services* .....	143.78	
Total .....	\$1,383,130.31	22.4%
Bureau of Plant Industry .....	\$ 415,239.26	
Control of Stem Rust .....	20,000.00	
Total .....	\$ 435,239.26	7.0%
Soil and Water Conservation Commission .....	\$ 255,571.05	4.1%
Farm Show .....	\$ 544,404.86	
Livestock Show .....	50,000.00	
Junior Dairy Show .....	15,000.00	
Open Dairy Show .....	50,000.00	
Total .....	\$ 659,404.86	10.7%
Dog Law Enforcement .....	\$ 133,652.07	
Mink Fund Administration .....	1,387.50	
Total .....	\$ 135,039.57	2.2%
State Harness Racing Commission .....	\$ 241,543.70	3.9%

TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE .. \$6,183,902.91 100%

\* Encumbrances as of June 30, 1966 for these funds excluded because they are to be paid from 1966-67 monies.

Source: Status of allotment reports June 30, 1966 amounts shown represent expenditures as of June 30, 1966 plus funds encumbered as of that date except for items marked with an asterisk.

